WEEKLY INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

J. C. WALKER & T. B. HOLCOMBE, EDITORS.] PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. [C. W. COTTOM, PUBLISHER

VOL. XIV. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1855. NO. 47

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL,
Published every Thursday Morning, on a Mammoth Sheet, at
TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
☞ Address, Post-paid, WALKER & COTTOM, Indianapolis, Ind.
J. C. WALKER, Proprietor.

Insults to the Germans.

The Germans are constitutionally peaceful and unobtrusive. The outrages and injustice to which they were subjected by the rowdies in Cincinnati belonging to the Native American party, would make a worm turn in resistance. Many of them are credulous, and ready to believe that the Native Americans seek their *actual extermination*; and there is much in the conduct of that party to warrant such a conclusion. Suppose that a band of German bullies had marched from their part of the city and seized and destroyed the ballot boxes in the American wards, because Americans had voted, as of right they might do, for TAYLOR, what a flame of patriotic indignation would have glowed in the virtuous bosoms of the Native American party. If, in addition, it was known that these bullies belonged to a secret order which had, for months, loaded the American population with every species of vituperation; had called them paupers, convicts, felons, Jesuits, friends of monarchy, friends of anarchy, infidels, atheists—and had that very day taken, by violence, from a party of Americans a cannon which had been lawfully procured for a festival in honor of JEFFERSON—there would have been no end to the anger of the Americans, and the poor Germans would have been destroyed to a man. Yet all this and much more was done to the quiet and phlegmatic Germans; and they only stood on the defensive; remained in their own quarters; sought no quarrel with any one; and were content with being prepared to repel attacks. The attack came from four hundred reckless Americans; the old Teutonic blood of the inoffensive Germans was roused, and they fired. They did right. If they could, at one fire, have annihilated the concentrated rowdyism of Cincinnati, it would have been a God-send. But, unfortunately, the monster of rowdyism is hydra-headed.

☞ We recommend the attention of our readers to the following extract from an article in the *Enquirer* of yesterday. It tells the plain truth, but nothing more:

Let respectable men who wish for a change in the naturalization laws come out from the infernal conclaves which are fast making republican institutions a by-word and a hissing to the nations, and seek to accomplish the change in open day and by fair argument. Events, like those in New York and Cincinnati, must crimson with shame the cheek of decent men. Can a decent man bear to have it told to his children that he belonged to an order which destroyed the ballot-box and cannonized the bully?

Know-Nothing Disregard of Popular Sovereignty—Attempt of the Minority to Rule the Majority—Beaten at the Polls—Mob Violence and Brute Force Resorted to.

Know-Nothingism, in its hideous deformity, now stands unmasked in Cincinnati, before the gaze of the people of the United States. Its doings here since the election show its influence as an organization to be incompatible with law and order and the preservation of civil government. The worst predictions of the evil tendencies of the order have been more than realized. Its claim to the credit of carrying out American principles has proved a most base and disgusting imposition. It has attacked by violence and force the very basis upon which our institutions rest, the authority of the ballot box. It is attempting to set aside the will of the people by the substitution of physical power in its stead. Notwithstanding its importation of hired Kentucky bullies, to overawe peaceable citizens and to vote at our polls, and all the other arts resorted to by its desperate organization to elect its ticket, the latter was beaten by more than *a thousand majority, in the city where last fall its preponderance was fifty-five hundred.*

The following table shows the result for Mayor:

	(K. N.) Taylor's maj.	(Dem.) Faran's maj.
First Ward	148	
Second Ward	375	
Third Ward	83	
Fourth Ward		55
Fifth Ward	282	
Sixth Ward	42	
Seventh Ward		275
Eighth Ward	204	
Ninth Ward		595
Tenth Ward		978
Eleventh Ward, at least (dest'd)		900
Twelfth Ward, at least (dest')		700
Thirteenth Ward		305
Fourteenth Ward	599	
Fifteenth Ward	695	
Sixteenth Ward	62	
Seventeenth Ward	188	
	2,658	3,808
		2,658
Majority		1,150

The majority on the rest of the Democratic ticket is but little less. Instead of submitting to the decisive result, the Know Nothings are attempting to place their men in power in despite of it. By a regular preconcerted scheme they destroyed the Eleventh and Twelfth Ward's ballot-boxes before the votes were counted, and came near performing the same feat in the Tenth and Thirteenth. The Eleventh was destroyed on the night of the election, but finding, the next day, that the Democratic ticket was elected without it, they burned the Twelfth also, and would have kept on in the work of destruction, if necessary, until wards enough were disfranchised to give them a majority for their ticket. Greater and more daring outrages were never perpetrated in this Union, or more dangerous stabs given to our system of government. They were done by the members of a party falsely claiming to be American, and which, in honor of such triumph over the people, hoisted, in bitter mockery and derision, the star-spangled banner over the places where the ballot-boxes were destroyed.

Conservative and reasonable men of all parties will, we know, recoil with horror and amazement from a faction that countenances these disgraceful and infamous scenes. They will not sustain this effort to set aside the supremacy of the ballot box—this appeal to nullification and brute force. They will not hesitate to denounce it with a spirit becoming American freemen, and resist any attempt to crowd upon us men whom the people, by a majority of a thousand, have rejected. Neither Pap Taylor nor any one of his associates upon the K. N. ticket will be allowed to profit by the destruction, on the part of their creatures, of the ballot boxes in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, with their fifteen or sixteen hundred Democratic majority. If it should be permitted, then we say that popular elections are hereafter a farce in Cincinnati. Why have them, if the defeated party can with impunity destroy votes enough of the successful one to win the race, and thus, as a minority, rule the majority? There is not a man in this city but knows that a decided majority of our electors voted the Democratic ticket on Monday. Shall the action of a gang of rowdies and bullies, in disfranchising by force three thousand of our citizens, overturn this verdict? The idea is too preposterous to be entertained. No such villainy upon the elective franchise can carry out its ends.

☞ A negro man blonging to Mrs. Batson, a widow lady residing in Roger's Prairie, Madison county, Texas, went out into the woods to chop timber, and did not return. A piece of one of his legs was found near the spot where he had been chopping, and five dead wolves. It supposed that he had been attacked by a gang of these animals, and that he killed five of them with his axe before they had destroyed him.

☞ It is with high gratification that we publish the following able article from the pen of a prominent citizen of our place. We expect the accession of many Whigs of the old school to our ranks. HENRY CLAY was a glorious chieftain to fight under; but if he could come to life, how his proud heart would swell with indignation and sorrow at the desertion of his principles by men who once professed to be his followers.—EDS. SEN.

For the Sentinel.

Mob Violence and American Freedom.

The recent demonstrations of mob violence made in defiance of all law and order in Cincinnati, have served effectually to tear off the mask from that political secret organization whose boast hitherto has been, "the preservation, unimpaired, of our rights and institutions as Americans." Our forefathers bequeathed us many high and holy rights. But none so dear, none so high, and none so much to be guarded by a free people, as the right of freemen untrammeled to express their choice through the ballot box of all law makers and executors. And any political party, I care not what their professions may be, who commit overt acts of violence calculated to intimidate voters, and thereby practically destroy the freedom and sacredness of the ballot box, is to be condemned and discountenanced by every one who would preserve our institutions unimpaired for coming posterity.

Hitherto it has been our boast that the citizen, native and adopted, could go to the same polls and peacefully and fearlessly declare his choice of rulers. But now political intolerance, aided and abetted by religious bigotry, seems intent on the destruction of the purity of our elections. Will not all *true* Americans still rally around this palladium of our political safety, and guard it with the vigilance of freemen? Will they not rebuke this fell spirit of Protestant domination, and say to it, "your Protestant Elizabeth is as bad as a Catholic Pius." Will they not reënthrone the old American principle of full religious toleration to all, and special grants and privileges to none? Will they not say to Protestant intolerance, you will enslave us as well as any other sect when once you come into unrestrained power? History proves that all sects unless neutralized by the presence of antagonistic ones are alike dangerous to religious liberty.

Does it not seem strange, that in a country but just redeemed from savage wildness by Europeans, there should arise among their immediate descendants, a party who are willing to say to Germany, "The Home of Thought,"—to Ireland the land of oppression—to England our Mother—and to Scotland the ancient guardian of Protestantism—we want none of your sons as citizens of *our* country. Yet such is the case; we have them in our very midst. Under the plea of protecting Protestant Liberty, they reject the assistance of the descendants of Luther, Calvin and Knox. Can a party, basing itself on such narrow principles, be of lasting duration in this contry? Never! The common sense of the people will wither its fungus growth. We are under too many and varied obligations as a people to Europe, to be guilty of such ingratitude. We could not if we would, and we would not if could, efface from the columns of American freedom, the names of Lafayette, DeKalb, Steuben and Montgomery, foreigners one and all, whose patriotic love of liberty led them to cross the sea to shed their blood in defense of its principles on a foreign soil amid a strang people. We cannot erase the historical fact that our Franklin was sent to Europe for the avowed purpose of procuring aid from these very foreigners we now affect such holy horror at receiving. Can presumption further go.

The writer of this article has always been a Whig—he has acted and voted with that party—but when he has seen that party desert, shamefully desert its principles and go in search of "strange Gods," he is compelled when deserted by them, to unite with that party whose principles and practices most nearly coincide with his own views. Such a party he deems the Democratic to be, and with it he intends to vote and act in the future. And he would counsel all Whigs who have heretofore been proud of the teachings of their Clay and Webster, to come from among this nest of "unclean, birds" and never be found in union with abolitionism and ballot box destroyers.

Yours truely, "WHIG."

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!

Know-Nothingism Repudiated.

BRASS KNUCKS KNOCKED!

We received the following dispatch from a friend at Hamilton, Ohio:

Great Anti-Know Nothing Victory!—The City of Hamilton gone Sixty Majority against the Know Nothings.

HAMILTON, April 3, 1855.

The citizens of the City of Hamilton made a glorious fight yesterday in their effort to beat the Know Nothings, in their foul machinations against the rights of the people—and they were successful.

R. Hargitt (dem.) was elected Mayor by 68 majority—J. C. Elliott (dem.) Marshall by 52 majority, and Thos. Moore (whig foreign born) Solicitor by about the same majority. The Treasurer is a whig on the anti-Know Nothing ticket.

The Know Nothings have carried only one ward for Council—the Democrats have carried the remainder.

The Know Nothings made a desperate effort. L. D. Campbell, *who knew nothing about the new organization*, made a soul stirring speech to them in council on Saturday night—but to no effect. Old Butler will do her duty.

Election News from Towns in Ohio.

GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN OHIO—KNOW NOTHINGISM ROUTED.—The spring elections afford the most gratifying evidence that the Democracy are rapidly regaining their ascendency in Ohio. The following cities and large towns have gone against the Know Nothings and in favor of the Democrats by a decided vote. Look at the pyramid:

AKRON,
CHILLICOTHE,
CUYAHOGA FALLS,
DAYTON, NEW RICHMOND,
MEDINA, TOLEDO, SANDUSKY,
HAMILTON, CINCINNATI, FREMONT.

These places gave large Know Nothing majorities last fall.

KNOW NOTHING MOVEMENTS.—The Know Nothings in several States are dividing off into several cliques and coteries. In N. York there are three factions: 1st, Barker's party, called Hindoos; 2d, the Allen party, called Originals; 3d, the Utica organization, called bogus or Seward Know Nothings. In Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New Jersey there are two factions in each.

"Peter, what are you doing to that boy?" said a schoolmaster. "He wanted to know if you take ten from seventeen, how many will remain; so I took ten of his apples to show him, and now he wants I should give 'em back." "Well, why don't you do it?" "Cos, sir, he would *forget how many is left.*"

Fruits of Know-Nothingism.

We publish in full the accounts and comments of the *Commercial* and *Enquirer* on the outrages in Cincinnati. The denunciations of these papers we heartily endorse. We think the order of Know-Nothings is dead; it has committed suicide, the frequent end of maniacs. Respectable men cannot stand the Bill Poole demonstration and these riots. We wish our township election could have been postponed a few days. The result would have been different:

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Riot and Bloodshed Last Night.

One Man Killed and Five wounded.

BARRICADES ERECTED IN THE STREETS OVER THE CANAL.

THE GERMANS PREPARED FOR WAR.

Terrible Excitement Throughout the City.

A difficulty between the Germans and Know-Nothings occurred yesterday, regarding a cannon. We endeavored to procure the facts in the case, but cannot be positive that we have succeeded, as the terrible excitement prevailing throughout the city, and the countless rumors flying, rendered it extremely hard to obtain accurate information.

As near as we can learn, the facts are these: The Germans borrowed a brass cannon of the American Military Companies, with the purpose of firing it on election day, in honor of the birth day of Jefferson. The cannon was taken from them while they were using it on Jackson's hill, by a body of excited Americans, during the trouble at the Eleventh Ward; and after being paraded through the streets, and once fired when loaded with boulders, in the Thirteenth Ward, was deposited in the armory where it belonged.

The Germans, it is said, took this cannon, or same other one from the armory, and placed it in a shed near Vine street, some four squares above the canal. There is a *disputed cannon*, but what one it is we do not know, and perhaps it is not important. Gen. Sargent was highly indignant at the proceedings of the Germans in regard to this disputed property, and demanded that it be returned. To this the Germans refused to accede, and the news of the difficulty spread through the city like flame in dry stubble. What claim the Germans had on the gun, or what was Gen. Sargent's authority in the case, we do not exactly understand. It may be sufficient to say that there was a dispute about a piece of artillery, and an immense accumulation of feeling in the city, which tended to spontaneous combustion.

The rumor that caused most excitement down town, was that the Germans had loaded the cannon, and proposed to use it against the Americans. Gen. Sargent, we are told, made an effort to get the cannon into his possession, but failed, and in the afternoon great crowds collected in Vine street. Between three and four o'clock the street was thronged from the canal bridge to the foot of the hill. There were four crowds, each of which might have been styled an immense mass meeting. Two of these were of Americans—one on the bridge, the other a couple of squares higher up—and the other two were Germans.

The sidewalks were thronged, and thousands of women and children looked on from the windows. The aspect of affairs were decidedly warlike, The Americans were in a state of excessive excitement, resolved to have the cannon at all hazards. We passed thro' the street, and heard enough conversation to gather the prevailing sentiment correctly. The most current remark was: "Let them give up the cannon, and we will let them alone; but give it up they must." We saw Mr. Cox the Prosecuting Attorney, begging the Americans to return to their own side of the Canal, and settle the affair in some way other than by force of arms, but his words seemed to be wasted.

Dr. Fries was passing along the street, and pausing to make enquiries, was surrounded by a multitude of Germans, and addressed a few words to them in their own language, and also in English. As this gentleman's name was often used, and that which he said has been much misrepresented, it may be well to give his exact words. Speaking in English, he said:

"I want you all to keep the peace—for God's sake keep the peace—but if your rights are assailed, shed the last drop of blood in your veins sooner than submit. But if possible, for God's sake keep the peace."

Passing up the street we saw unmistakeable evidences of preparations for a desperate contest. Pistols were being loaded publicly.—Nearly every German was armed. The handles of pistols protruded from their pockets, and many hod swords by their sides.

We met a party of about a dozen sturdy fellows, carrying rifles, upon the tubes of which the glistening of percussion caps showed that they were prepared for active service, and to the rifles were attached sabre bayonets—making altogether a terrible weapon, at once a rifle and a spear. The German women kept up a constant chatter, in which the words "Know Nothing" and "Democrats," were frequently distinguishable.

The street, viewed from the upper portion, appeared black with men as far down as the eye could reach, and through the dust, above the dense throng of hats, the flash of steel was at intervals perceptible. Meeting a German acquaintance, he informed us that the halls of the FREEMEN and TURNERS, were each filled with men armed with rifles, who swore to defend the disputed cannon to the last gasp.

Returning near sundown the street was even more densely filled. The Sheriff with a view of removing the cause of difficulty, was endeavoring to get possession of the gun which was the immediate cause of contention, and no resistance was made by the German Officers, but the multitude pressed about the shed where the cannon was stationed, so that it was entirely impossible to get it away, and the Sheriff left the ground on receiving assurances from Capt. Moore, and other German Officers that the gun should not be improperly used, and should be surrendered to the proper authorities at any time.

About this time the Germans detected in their midst, or thought that they did, one of the persons who destroyed the ballot box in the Eleventh Ward; a cry of "Know Nothings" was raised, the individual in question fled, and the boulders flew about in a manner quite obnoxious to peaceably disposed persons. The Germans, we then understood, were expecting a grand attack in the evening, and making resolute preparations to repel it. Coming down town, we saw, scattered profusely about the corners of the streets *triangular bits of red paper* which were supposed by outsiders like ourselves, to be the distress sign of the K. N's. calling for a meeting at once. These scraps of paper, taken in connection with other matters, seemed indicative of war—signs that blood might be expected to flow. But it would be useless to speculate on the probable significance of the red paper—certainly it had a meaning.

Soon after dark there was an immense gathering of people in Fifth street market space. A slight platform was erected, and several speeches made. We did not hear Gen. Sargent's remarks. They were pronounced "conciliatory" by a friend who did hear them.—He is reported to have said that the cannon would be taken from the Germans by correct authority, and not by mob violence.

Thos. Spooner, Esq., addressed the multitude earnestly advising a quiet dispersion.—The speakers were constantly interrupted by the cries of those who were anxious to "pitch into the Dutch." Such expressions as "come on—go long—why don't you go? go if your going"—were incessantly and loudly vociferated.

In the meantime the Germans fortified themselves most formidably, erecting three strong barricades of wagons, carts, drays, and whatever vehicle or available material they could manage to get hold of. These were erected—one across Vine street at the crossing of Fourteenth—one across Walnut at the crossing of Mercer, and the other at the junction of Mercer and Vine.

They had two pieces of artillery crammed to the muzzle with chains and slugs, and planted one in Mercer street, and the other at the corner of Fifteenth and Vine. The Halls of the Freemen and Turners were crowded with men armed with rifles, ready to march out at a signal. The house tops were lined with men provided with all description of fire arms, and with boulders and bricks. Sentinels were stationed, and the German portion of the town thus placed absolutely in a state of siege.

It was near ten o'clock when a body of reckless Americans, about four hundred strong, with drum, fife, and banner, crossed the Vine street bridge, and with gay music marched steadily into the German territory. They had proceeded nearly to the first barricade (parties of half grown boys being in front as skirmishers, throwing stones at every appearance of a German) when they were fired upon from the front, each side, and the house tops. We imagine from the sound of the volley, that near fifty shots were fired.

One man was killed dead, and five wounded seriously, one, it was thought mortally.—The one killed was named G. B. Monroe, a resident of Indiana, who was stopping at the Farlow House. He was shot through the head and dropped lifeless. The corpse was taken to the Bremen street station house, and was there some time before it was recognized. He was at the head of the procession. One of the wounded was thought to be dying at midnight, but we could not learn his name or place of residence.

William Grey, a cooper, residing on Third street, between Mill and Stone, was struck by two slugs, one of which passed through his left hand, and other lodged in his abdomen. He is not a man of family, but lives with his mother.

A man named Boogs, of this city, was hit in the throat by a musket ball, which drew some blood, but did not inflict a dangerous wound. He returned talking loudly, and may not be considered in peril.

John Coleman, who resides on Seventh street, opposite Smith, was shot in the calf of the leg,—not consided dangerously.

Patrick Dorey, of Covington, was wounded in the side, severely.

One effect of this fatal firing was to drive back the procession which was entering the German portion of the town. The K. N.'s ralied to Vine street bridge, which they made a kind of head quarters for warlike operations.

After this time no person was allowed to cross any of the canal bridges near the scene of the fight, and few indeed had much inclination to undertake it, as there was danger on all sides.

The news of the fight soon reached the great crowd on Fifth street, producing fearful excitement. Many persons were in favor of charging the Germans in a solid mass, and making a regular battle of it, but the knowledge of the formidable preparations of the Germans, and the judicious counsel of several men with good lungs, and perhaps a little stratagem restrained them.

Prof. Lippit urged the multitude not to go unarmed and assault barricades defended with artillery and whole regiments of well armed and well drilled men. He stated that he was authorized by Gen. Sargent to say that the Rover Regiment were under arms, and that if their services were required, they would act as might seem best under the circumstances. The signal for action was to be *a single tap on the big fire bell of the Mechanics Institute.* At that the Rovers were to march, and such of the crowd as wished to go in with them could do so. Prof. L. spoke very earnestly, repeatedly warning the crowd of the danger of crossing the Rhine, and beseeching them to go well armed, if go they must.

Most of the persons were well armed we imagine, as such a sale of deadly weapons as on yesterday, was never before heard of in this city. More pistols have been sold in this town within two days past, than during the previous six months.

The Fifth street market space forces tarried and listened for the signal tap on the big bell, with various demonstrations of impatience, and at midnight had dispersed. There was, soon after the news came that several persons had been shot, a rumor that a large "American" re-enforcements would be received from Kentucky, and the firing of cannon on the landing was said to be for the purpose of rousing the people of Covington. How much of this story was foundationless of course we do not know.

We heard from the canal bridges at half-past two o'clock this morning. Large parties were moving about, and sentinels were going their rounds, with business-like solemnity.

A number of our best citizens were engaged last night in attempting to arrange some compromise to stop the effusion of blood and save the city from more damning disgrace and irredeemable ruin.

We heard late in the night that an attack on the Germans, to take revenge on them for the blood shed last evening, will take place this morning at seven o'clock. We hope that the rumor was baseless, but fear for the worst. It becomes every good citizen to remain at home, and do all in his power to soothe the hostile elements that are now flaming in our midst.

At three o'clock this morning, the accustomed quiet of the town was broken by an occasional shot along the canal, accasioned, we presume, by individuals trying their pistols.

☞ The following account of the outrageous scenes enacted by the Know Nothings, at Cincinnati, we copy from the *Commercial*, (Independent,) of that city:

ANOTHER OUTRAGE UPON THE POLLS.

Burning of the Tickets, Tally Sheets, and Poll Books of the Twelfth Ward.

A fierce excitement raged through the city yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a rumor that the tickets, tally sheets, and poll books of the Twelfth Ward had been destroyed by a mob. By most persons it was discredited, and innumerable stories found currency. Men protested that they had witnessed the destruction, and others declared that they had investigated the matter, and that there had been no mob—that the story was founded upon the burning of the tickets subsequent to counting them. We proceeded with care and perseverance to look into the facts, and visited the ward where the outrage was stated to have been committed. The form which the various rumors took on Third street, yesterday afternoon, will be found on our first page, as given in our afternoon edition.

We found the street in front of the engine house where the Twelfth Ward elections are held, deserted, and everything wearing a quiet appearance. We experienced much difficulty in arriving at the exact truth, but are assured that the following statement is correct.

The Know Nothings were first on the ground on Monday morning, and elected their judges, with one exception. The following is a list of the officers at the city and township polls:

A. T. WILLIAMS,
S. L. SNODGRASS,
—— KISSANE
HARRY WINTON,
HENRY ESKEL, } *Judges.*

Eskel is a German; the others, we were informed, acted with the Know-Nothings, and, whether members of the order or not, were considered by outsiders to be identified with it.

The clerks whose names we learned were Thos. Scott and Thompson Biles, both "American Reform.

We were informed that the election passed off quietly, or as one of our informants expressed it, "there was only a Dutchman knocked down once in a while, and that did'nt amount to much, you know—the general proceedings were peaceable." No demonstrations of violence occurred during the night following the election, and the counting of the ballots was proceeded in without molestation until about one o'clock yesterday, at which time all the ballots cast, (twelve hundred and sixty,) were counted, except three.

At one o'clock a mob of near four hundred persons suddenly collected, appearing on the ground in squads of thirty, forty, and fifty men, and a gang of perhaps thirty entered the engine house and snatching the tickets, poll books and tally sheets, thrust them into the stove where they were consumed, *then run up the American flag over the tower of the Engine house*, cheered repeatedly and retired! There was no fight, no struggle—the audacious act was performed in an instant, and there were few spectators besides those engaged in the work of destruction, and the clerks and judges.

As for the story of illegal voting which was the ostensible cause of the outrage—that was not believed by any person in the Twelfth Ward with whom we had an opportunity of conversing. And if it was true, that "American Reform" judges and clerks are responsible for it. From every circumstance one can learn of this affair, it appears to have been coolly calculated, and utterly unmitigated.

There never was a more wanton and horrible desecration than the hoisting of the star spangled banner by the Twelfth Ward mob over the scene of their unparallel outrage. In the very smoke of the ballots the flag of our country floated fair and beautiful—and the mockery was enough to sicken the very hearts of all good citizens.

CONDITION OF THE CITY.—The scenes of mob rule and riot with which our city has been disgraced during the present week, are the natural offspring of Secret Political Societies. Such associations never did exist without begetting proscription, persecution, and violence, and they never will. Secrecy is so abhorrent to every principle of true republicanism, that the two cannot remain in juxtaposition. The secret order is the hot-bed of tyrannical resolves and unjust conclusions, carried out by rash and cruel acts. Bodies whose individual members would shrink from a breach of the law or a disobedience to its commands, find no difficulty in ignoring the statutes of the State, and breaking every precept of civil society. The doings connected with this election are worthy to be remembered and pondered upon. We seem to be approaching a condition of things terrible to contemplate, but still worse in the realization. To be inoffensive is now no guaranty of security. The dregs of society are uppermost, and when such is the case there is no offense so likely to be punished as respectability.

Our city is, at this terrible moment, to every intent and purpose without a government. A Mayor without capacity to govern or command, and a police force that have been tampered with, or are intimidated by recklessness and power, can do nothing toward enforcing the law, or bringing the guilty to justice. Sad as is the tale, it is demonstrably true that Cincinnati is in the hands of a mob. Its government has no power of self-defense. Whatever functions it may perform are carried on by the permission of the rabble.—There is no restraint upon violence, and, as far as we can discover no attempt to impose a limit to the popular madness. No man who has become obnoxious to the dislike of the excited mass can, for a moment, look upon himself as safe. Neither goodness nor virtue, nor weakness is a guaranty of safety. The cruelty of a mob is indiscriminate.—*Cin. Commercial.*

☞ We give from the *Enquirer* further details of the violence at the election, with the *Enquirer's* comments, which we heartily endorse.

MOB VIOLENCE—RIOTS.

THE MAYOR SEVERELY INJURED.

Man Dangerously, if not Fatally Stabbed.

The Ballot-box of the Eleventh Ward Forcibly Seized, Trampled under Foot, and the Ballots Destroyed.

In another part of this paper we have alluded to the fight that took place in the Eleventh Ward, occasioned by some outsiders from other wards going there to raise a riot. We learn that a man named Pace, from Covington, was the first one engaged, and came off second best. A squad was gathered to retrieve the lost battle, and another discomfiture was the consequence. The proclamation went forth that "the Dutch must be whipped," and a vast throng poured out of the Eight, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards, and took up the line of march for the Eleventh Ward, gathering in madness, numbers and recklessness as they proceeded.

Some Germans had taken a cannon to the summit of Jackson Hill, which they had been firing through the day in honor, as they thought, of Jefferson's birth-day, toward which a portion of the mob rushed with headlong speed. Finding but little opposition, they quickly took the piece of ordnance, and loaded it with boulders, but not before a man named Lee Petitt, hailing also, we believe, from Kentucky, was dangerously, if not fatally wounded by a German, who was foreman of F. Linck's brewery. It was reported that the wounded man wrested the murderous knife from his adversary, and plunged it into him, killing him instantly; but we are inclined to believe it is a mistake.

Hauling the cannon down opposite the polls, an evident determination was exhibited to fire it off, when Mayor Snelbaker appealed to them to take it down to the river, and do there as they liked. One of the leaders called out, "Don't let's take it; the crowd will follow us; let's take the ballot-box." This was recived with a demoniac yell of approbation. The Mayor sprang upon a table and entreated them to refrain from the sacrilege, but all in vain. He received a blow in the side from a brick-bat, which prostrated him; his coat was torn in shreds from his back, and he was considerably injured. They then seized the ballot-box and smashed it to pieces, destroying the ballots. An effort was made to seize the township ballot-box; but it is said they did not succeed in obtaining it.

From the Eleventh Ward the K. N. mob determined to proceed to the Thirteenth Ward, and destroy it ballots. They hauled the cannon down, loaded as it was with boulders, and turned it in the direction of the house where the voting had taken place, expecting to drive every one away, when the ballot box would fall an easy prey. They were foiled, however, the polls having been closed a few minutes previously, and the ballot box secured. They then hauled the gun to the corner of the street, and notwithstanding men, women and children, in great alarm and consternation, were fleeing in every direction, they fired it off, horribly wounding a laborer at some distance, who was quietly and peaceably wending his way home, and who, it was thought, could not survive.

A squad of this same mob paraded through the streets, and stopped with their gun in front of our office, alternately groaning and yelling, and showing themselves admirably calculated to guard the safety of the ballot box, and the peace and queit of the community. Bowlders and bricks were thrown at the building, but fortunately only one of the former found an entrance through the glass front. Numerous other outrages were committed, but we have not received such particulars as we deemed authentic, and reserve a further account for a more convenient time.

Our city was disgraced last evening by one of the most dastardly and villainous acts ever perpetrated in any community. The particulars will be found in our local columns, and will be read with astonishment and mortification by every friend of law and order.

Has it come to this? Are we, in this enlightened age, and in this city of two hundred thousand people, to be left to the mercy of an infuriated mob, governed by the worst passions, and regardless both of life and property? Are our liberties to depend upon so frail and feeble a thread, to be snapped in twain at the instigation of some scoundrel, for whom the gallows may be waiting, and whose recklessness is aided and abetted by the deluded and maddened followers who press forward to participate in the unhallowed work?

Fine guardians of liberty! Nice protectors of the ballot-box, from which the people derive their sovereignty! Beautiful consistency in those who affect to think Americans alone can protect American rights! We can find no language capable of expressing our indignation. Words could but faintly translate the abhorance we feel that the ark of our safety, the very covenant of our freedom, should be ruthlessly seized by sacrilegious hands, and destroyed before our very eyes.

We had anticipated something fearful, for we knew something of that domineering, proscriptive spirit which blinded men whom we once regarded as good and respectable citizens, and made them the easy prey of designing demagogues, who, to gain their ends, would set law and liberty at defiance.

In the Fourth Ward every indignity was heaped upon unoffending individuals, who did not resist, and who received patiently the ill-treatment experienced from the Know Nothing bullies. The same may be said of the foreign-born citizens of the Thirteeenth Ward, who even endured blows without a murmur. They had been counseled forbearance, and they practised the virtue of patience.

The election has resulted, as we anticipated, in a glorious Democratic victory. Know Nothingism fell before the sober-second thought of the people, and in its last desperate throe of wild exasperation, it sealed its doom for all time to come. Who that re[illegible] rolled in such a *law and order party?*

We appeal to the fathers of families, to those who look to the example of the meek and lowly Jesus, as the index of their path to future happiness, and believe that in His mercy they will find salvation, to pause ere they further countenance an organization that tolerates an intolerance worse than that of the Saracen or Papist, in the bloodiest wars or darkest hours that mankind have known.—There is nothing to reconcile it to their consciences—the atrocity is unparalleled—it is a spectacle from which freedom recoils aghast.

Will the election be visited by this forcible seizure and destruction of the ballot box? If, omitting the Eleventh Ward, the Cayenne candidates have a majority, would they dare to claim their certificates, and would they find officers who, under such circumstances, would be inclined to furnish them?

Important Decision of Judge McLean in the Case of the U. S. Marshal.

Below we give entire the decision of Judge MCLEAN, of the Supreme Court at Chambers, in the case of the U. S. Marshal, attached for contempt of Court by Judge PARKER, of the Common Pleas, and brought before Judge MCLEAN, under writ of *habeas corpus*. We respectfully recommend the closing paragraphs to our friends of the *Journal*:

THE UNITED STATES COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO. BEFORE JUDGE MCLEAN.—*Ex parte* H. H. ROBINSON. Counsel for the motion to discharge, Mr. Pugh; against the discharge, Messrs. Chase, Walker and Jolliffe. A petition and affidavit of Hiram H. Robinson, Marshal of the United States for the above district, stating that he was imprisoned under the order of the Hon. Judge Parker, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Hamilton, for the performance of his duty as Marshal, under process issued by a Commissioner of the United States, and praying for a writ of *habeas corpus* was presented, which being granted, the Sheriff, in obedience to the command of the writ, brought the petitioner into Court, with the following return:

"April 3, 1855, for return and answer to the *habeas corpus*, the Sheriff of Hamilton county says that by a virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, and in pursuance of the command of said order, he arrested the within named H. H. Robinson, and committed him to jail as commanded; and that he now holds him in custody by virtue of said order."

It appears from the facts of the case, that on the 30th of March last an affidavit of Lewis Van Slyke was made to Judge Parker, representing himself to be the guardian of Rosetta Armstead, and that said Rosetta was then held in illegal imprisonment by Hiram H. Robinson, United States Marshal, under a certain pretended warrant issued by John S. Pendry, claiming to sit as a commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, from which said imprisonment said Rosetta was discharged by order of the Honorable Court on Thursday, the 29th day of March current, in violation of which said order of this Court, and immediately after the said minor was placed in the custody of the affiant, the said Hiram H. Robinson again seized the said minor under the same pretended warrant of said Pendry, and now holds her in illegal imprisonment, &c.

Upon which affidavit a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued. To this writ the Marshal made the following return:

"The answer of Hiram H. Robinson Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio, says that on the 20th day of March, 1855, he was and ever since has been Marshal as aforesaid, duly appointed and qualified; that on said day a warrant was delivered to him by John L. Pendery, Commissioner of the United States approved by the Circuit Court of the United States, which commanded him to arrest Rosetta, a fugitive from labor, &c., and that on the 24th of the same month, he produced the said Rosetta, before the Commissioner, as commanded, and thereupon the hearing of the claim, made by —— Dennison, specified in said warrant, was regularly commenced.

"That the hearing of the claim has been adjourned from day to day, and from time to time, before the said Commissioner, and that the determination thereof yet remains to be made.

"That, on the 30th of March aforesaid, and before the delivery to the respondent of this writ, the Commissioner adjourned the trial and determination of the claim until Tuesday morning, the 3rd day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that the Commissioner did then direct the respondent, as Marshal, to produce the body of the said Rosetta before him, on the day and at the hour stated, to abide his determination as Commissioner in the premises.

"This respondent, therefore, respectfully denies the right and jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, to compel him to produce the body of the said Rosetta before it, under the circumstances stated."

It is admitted that before the warrant of the Commissioner was issued, the colored girl Rosetta was taken by *habeas corpus* at Columbus, in Ohio, while passing through the State with the agent of her master, before a Judge of Probate, who decided that she was free, and at the same time appointed Van Slyke her guardian.

The seventh section of the act of Congress of the 2d March, 1833, provides, "that either of the justices of the Supreme Court, or a judge of any District Court of the United States, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases of a prisoner or prisoners, in jail or confinement, where he or they shall be committed or confined on or by any authority of law, for any act done, or omitted to be done in pursuance of a law of the United States or any order, process or decree of any judge or court thereof."

It is contended that the case under consideration is not within this statute. The marshal omitted to do the act ordered to be done by the honorable Judge Parker, because it would be in express violation of his duty, under the act of Congress. This is literally within the act. But it is alleged the Commissioner has no authority to act judiciously, as he was not appointed as judges are required to be appointed by the Constitution.

The second section of the second article of the Constitution provides, "that Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments."

By the fugitive act of 1850, the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States have concurrent jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, &c.

These Commissioners were appointed under the act of 1842; and under that act they had power to issue warrants, to arrest persons who had committed offenses under the law of the United States, and on hearing commit them, hold them to bail to answer, or to discharge them, as in their judgment the law required.

The nature of the duties of the Commissioners under the act of 1850 are not, in principle, different from those which they previously discharged. The inquiry of a Commissioner or a Judge under the fugitive act is not strictly whether the person is free, but whether he owes service to the claimant in its results, this inquiry may involve the liberty of the fugitive; but the principle applies to an apprentice as well as to a slave.

It must be admitted that this inquiry is somewhat in the nature of judicial power; but the same remark applies to all the officers of the accounting departments of the government. They investigate claims, and decide on the evidence The examiners in the Patent office determine on the merits and novelty of inventions. This becomes a judicial duty in every suit between conflicting patents.

It is impracticable in carrying on the machinery of government, to prescribe precise limits to the exercise of executive and judicial power, in deciding upon claims. The Supreme Court has had the acts of these Commissioners before it, and has always treated them as having authority under the law.

Two grounds are urged by counsel, as sustaining the jurisdiction of the State Judge.

1. That before the fugitive was arrested by the Marshal, she was declared to be free by the Probate Court.

2. That the warrant was defective in not stating that the girl escaped from the State in which she was held as a slave.

It must be admitted that the authorities are not uniform on the point, whether the decision on a *habeas corpus* is final. This may be said of the authorities in this country and in England. I have been myself inclined to think such a decision should be considered final, where there was clearly jurisdiction and a full and fair hearing. But that it might not be so so considered, when any of these requisites were wanting; or when new and important evidence could be obtained. Some years since I was consulted by a Commissioner on the propriety, after a hearing, of giving time to obtain new evidence. Several unimpeached witnesses swore positively to the identity of the fugitive. I advised that time should be given, and eventually it was satisfactorily shown that the first witnesses were mistaken, and that the fugitive was living in Canada. This discharged him from custody.

It would be difficult to find any provision in the act of 1850 under which a State Judge can exercise jurisdiction. The act is special and stringent. Officers are named in the statute whose duty it is to act when cases are brought before them. There is no reference to State authorities, I believe, either directly or indirectly. There is no law in Ohio which authorizes State Judges to act. It is true that the act of 1798 did authorize State Magistrates to exercise jurisdiction under it, and that act has only been repealed so far as repugnant provisions are contained in the act of 1850.

But it is not necessary to the decision of the case in hand to hold that the decision of the Probate Judge was not final; nor is it necessary to show that the warrant had no defects. It may be admitted that the first decision on the *habeas corpus* was a bar to inquiry before the Commissioner, and that the warrant was defective, but can a State Judge take jurisdiction on these grounds? It is the exercise of an appellate power which is not given by the laws of the United States or the laws of the State. Suppose these objections had been made before the Commissioner, he could have considered them. In regard to the warrant, he could have amended it, if necessary. But it would not have been necessary. The fugitive being in the custody of the Marshal, with the consent and at the request of the master, she was lawfully held for the purpose of the inquiry. And as to the decision of the Probate Court, whether it constituted a bar to the proceedings, it was a matter for the decision of the Commissioner.

I think these grounds are unprecedented in judicial proceedings, except, perhaps, in the decision of the Supreme Court in Wisconsin. That Court sat as a Court of Errors on the proceedings of the District Court of the United States. That case, I observed, received high commendation in the argument before the State Judge; but as it may come before the Supreme Court for revision, it is not fit that I should speak of it in regard to the federal powers. I will, however, refer to the revised statutes of Wisconsin, page 730; sec. 22, which authorizes the prisons of the State to be used by the United States, and the Sheriff and his deputies are required to keep the prisoners safely "until they be discharged by due course of the laws of the United States."

It must be recollected that when the habeas corpus was served upon the Marshal, the case before the Commissioner was in progress, and near its termination. Is there any precedent for such a procedure? If the State Court had a concurrent power, the proceeding would have been irregular and void. Under the same government I could not have interposed. But that a Court of a different government could not interpose in this form, is sanctioned by no law or precedent. Before the Supreme Court of Wisconsin reversed, as a Court of Errors, the decision of the District Court, it had the grace to wait until that Court had finally decided.

It is not unusual in legal proceedings to plead a former recovery or a formal acquittal. Can any Court interfere in such cases, and take the case from the court in which the jurisdiction is vested? If the Commissioner did wrong, does that authorize the State Judge to interpose by writ of habeas corpus, and withdraw the case from the federal jurisdiction?

It is a general principal of law, to which I know of no exception, that the laws of every government shall be construed by itself; and such constructions is acted upon by the judiciary of all other countries.

By the Federal Constitution, "the judicial power of the United States is declared to be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." Under this provision the judiciary of the Union gives a construction to the laws, which is obligatory on the State tribunals. The Constitution again declares that "the Constitution and laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The construction of the statutes of the different States, except where the Supreme Court of the Union exercise an appellate power, has uniformly been followed by the Courts of the United States. This has been carried so far, by the Supreme Court, as to reverse its own decisions, to conform to a change in the decision of the State Court, and this was on the ground of policy, to avoid two rules of property in the same State. It has been considered as no degradation by the Supreme Court to follow the established construction of the local laws by the Courts of the States. There is no instance, it is believed, where a Federal Court has disregarded the decisions of a State Court, where it possessed no appellate power.

Some years ago, an individual was indicted for a capital offense in the Circuit Court of the United States, in which that most learned and able man, Judge Story, presided. The same individual was in prison under State process for debt, or some petty offense. The District Attorney of the United States moved the Court to issue a *habeas corpus* to bring the defendant before the Court; but that learned Judge held that he had no power to issue the writ for that purpose.

A year or two ago, a case similar in principle occurred in the Circuit Court of the United States for Ohio, and that Court held it had no power to take the defendant from the State jurisdiction. In such with this State authority to order the accused to be delivered to the Marshal, with a pledge that he should be returned to the State jurisdiction. And where a concurrent jurisdiction exists in the Federal and State Courts, the Federal Courts have uniformly held the suit in these Courts to be abated where the same cause of action had been sued in the State Court.

I cannot withhold the expression of my surprise at the earnest, if not indignant manner in which the counsel spoke of the conduct of the Commissioner in issuing his warrant after the decision of the Probate Court on the *habeas corpus;* and an intimation was thrown out that, if the peace of the country is to be preserved, more respect must be shown by the Federal authority to the decisions of the State Court.

There is not the least foundation for this feeling and expression. It arises from an entire misconception of the case under consideration. The Commissioner of the United States issued his warrant to arrest the supposed fugitive from labor, on the application of the master. There is no evidence that he had any knowledge of the previous decision of the Probate Judge. No one, I suppose, will allege that he had legal evidence of the fact; but suppose the record had been presented to him, did he show any want of respect to the State Court, by issuing the warrant and inquiring into the complaint? This by no means prejudiced the right of the fugitive, as the previous decision could be set up in bar of the procedure, if such decision were final. But I have authority on this point. Some ten years ago a *habeas corpus* was issued by the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of New York, to bring before it an individual who had been arrested as a fugitive from justice under our late treaty with England. The Circuit Court was held by Judge Betts, the District Judge, who, on a full examination, remanded the prisoner to be given up under the treaty. Judge Nelson, out of Court, issued another *habeas corpus*, and the prisoner being brought before him, he adjourned the case to the Supreme Court.—When the matter was in discussion before the Court, I urged that the second *habeas corpus* was irregular. The case was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, but a majority of the Judges intimated the opinion that the first decision by the Circuit Court was no bar to the second writ. I differed with my brethren on the question, but as the Court did not take jurisdiction no decision was given in the case. The writ of *habeas corpus* being returned to Judge Nelson, he discharged the prisoner.

Every one who examines the authorities in this country and in England, will find that there have been diversity of judgements on the point whether the decision on a habeas corpus is final; and after the case above cited, the sympathies of the counsel for the indignity done to the Judge of Probate may well be spared, as also all apprehensions for the public peace being disturbed, for any want of respect by the federal authorities to the State Courts.

State rights are invoked by the counsel. If these rights are construed to mean a subversion of the federal authorities, they may be somewhat in danger.

That the Commissioner had jurisdiction in the case is clear. While duly engaged in the investigation of the matter, the Honorable Judge of the Common Pleas, whose motives I by no means question, by a *habeas corpus* took from the custody of the Marshal, the body of the fugitive, which left the Commissioner without a case. It wrested from him, without any authority of law, the subject of his jurisdiction. This, so far as I know, is without precedent. Had any Commissioner or Federal Judge interposed, and by the same means had disregarded and disturbed the jurisdiction of a State Court, I should have felt not less concern than the eloquent counsel.

A sense of duty compels me to say, that the proceedings of the honorable Judge were not only without the authority of law, but against law, and that the proceedings are void, and I am bound to treat them as a nullity.—The Marshal is discharged from custody.

The Commissioner having discharged the fugitive, this case is interesting only as it regards the Federal and State jurisdiction.

Important Cabinet Council—The El Dorado Affair—Important Naval Movements.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

The great affair, just now, in this city, is the El Dorado outrage. There is no little excitement here, growing out of that insult, which, by the way, has been increased by that to Thompson, the American consul at Sagua la Grande. There was another cabinet council yesterday, at which our relations with Cuba were fully discussed. The members of the Cabinet in favor of immediate and energetic steps against Cuba were:

The President, Secretary Guthrie,
Secretary Davis, Secretary Campbell,
Secretary Dobbin, Secretary McClelland,

Against any decided movement for the present, were—

Secretary Marcy.
Attorney General Cushing.

Secretary Davis was in favor of the most decided action to compel an immediate apology from the Captain-General. I am told that Davis is very violent, and urges the strongest measures for reparation.

Orders have been sent to Pensacola, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, to have all available vessels and material prepared for immediate service, and instructions have been issued to all naval officers at those points to hold themselves in readines for sea. It is thought that a portion of the Mediterranean fleet, as well as the Brazil squadron, will be called home for the emergency.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 10 P. M.

Preparations for War—Energetic Measures Contemplated.—Another consultation with his Cabinet has determined the President to draw from the different stations every vessel which can possibly be spared, and order them forthwith to join the Gulf squadron. A large portion of the late navy appropriations will be expended in providing steamers, ostensibly to transport provisions, but really to transport men and military stores to our Southern coast. A decided step is to be taken, and the consequences left to take care of themselves. War is the only theme discussed on the streets today.

An extra session of Congress is regarded as impracticable, as only three of the Southern States could be represented. President Pierce will adopt Mr. Polk's plan, and consider a state of war existing.

I am happy in being able to assure you that the policy now resolved upon by the government, has the Cabinet with it as a unit in sentiment, and that sentiment adopts immediate action for the recent insult which our flag has been made to suffer under, and orders to obtain redress have been forwarded to those who will too gladly see them carried into execution. One vastly important feature, brought about by the recent transactions in and about Cuba, reflecting upon our national reputation is, that whilst the government will not encourage fillibustering, it will not, for the future, find it incumbent upon her to [illegible] to the various reports of schemes on [illegible] for invasion.

The following persons, says the Madison *Courier*, were convicted at the late session of the Jefferson circuit court, viz:

Joseph Thomas, assault and battery with intent to kill—fined $75,00.

Alex. Ewing, convicted of petit larceny, imprisonment 30 days in county jail, and fined $1,00.

Christopher Short, grand larceny; 4 years in the State prison—disfranchised 10 years, and fined $10,00.

Michael Winterhauser, grand larceny—two years to the penitentiary, disfranchised three years, and fined $10,00. (Escaped from the prison on Friday last.)

John C. Anderson, grand larceny—3 years in the State prison, disfranchised 3 years, and fined $10,00.

Wm. Henden, two indictments for forgery—sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, disfranchised two years, and fined $50,00. Also, two indictments for retaining in his possession a counterfeit plate—convicted, sent to the State prison two years, disfranchised two years, and fined $50,00.

W. H. Shroder, indictment for petit larceny—imprisonment 2 years, disfranchised two